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A new species of *Eucalyptus* from the Dakota Group of South-western Kansas.

BY LESTER F. WARD.

In a small collection of fossil plants from the Dakota group of Clark County, Kansas, which was made by Mr. C. N. Gould and myself on October 3, 1897, there occur several leaves that belong to the genus *Eucalyptus*. One of these is entirely different from any of the rest and presents a nervation which at once marks it as a new species. Although it is not generally advisable to name species from single specimens, especially from one incomplete leaf, nevertheless, so exceedingly clear is the nervation in the present case, that there is no room to doubt either its generic affinity or its specific distinctness from all other species of the genus. So much of the material that has been called *Eucalyptus*, which has been reported from various deposits throughout the world, is of a doubtful character that it is desirable that any case involving no uncertainty be brought to the attention of botanists and geologists. I regard this as such a case and therefore venture to describe it as a new species of *Eucalyptus*, which I take pleasure in naming for Mr. C. N. Gould of Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, Kansas, who not only accompanied me on this expedition, but served as my companion and guide throughout the entire region, with which he has made himself intimately acquainted.

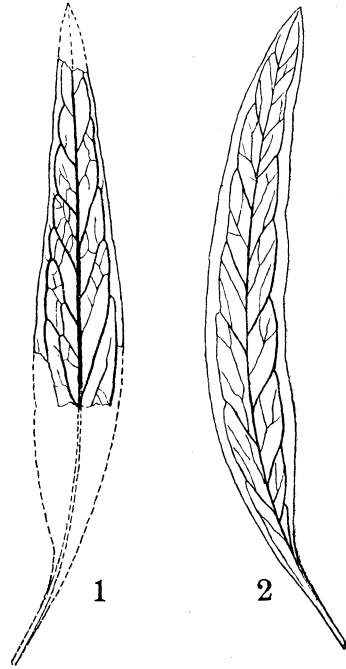
EUCALYPTUS GOULDII n. sp.

Leaves slightly falcate, about 7 cm. long and 12 mm. wide 2 cm. above the base, from which point they diminish in both directions, being drawn out into a long point above (tip and base wanting in the only specimen found). Substance of the leaf firm and thick; nervation very distinct, midrib strong, secondaries about 10 on a side, rising at a very acute angle, proceeding in a zigzag course so as to meet one another and anastomose, forming elongated angular areas in two rows, the outer row smaller and bounded on the outer side by a connected series of gentle arches forming a continuous nerve generally parallel to the margin and less than 1 mm. distant from it.

Of all living species of *Eucalyptus* this approaches most closely in its nervation to that of *E. largiflorens*, first described by Baron

von Mueller in the Transactions of the Victoria Institute, 1: 24, 1854, and figured in his Eucalyptographia, Decade V, 1880.

In the accompanying cut, Fig. 1 represents the fossil leaf and Fig. 2 is a copy of one of the leaves of approximately the same size of *E. largiflorens* Muell., from the plate accompanying the description given in the work already referred to. The substantial identity of the nervation is apparent at a glance. In describing that species in the same work, Baron von Mueller devoted only two lines to the nervation as follows: "Lateral veins extremely fine, diverging at a very acute angle or not very spreading nor quite close, the circumferential vein somewhat removed from the edge." This description is, of course,



very inadequate, but it is well known that botanists pay scarcely any attention to nervation and do not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the proper terminology of the subject.*

We thus have another link in an already long chain of evidence which goes to prove that the Australian Fever Tree has had a long history, and was widely distributed over the globe in Cretaceous and Tertiary time, millions of years before man made his appearance.

Two new Species of *Sanicula* from the Southern States.

BY EUGENE P. BICKNELL.

In a paper published in 1895,* describing two new species of *Sanicula* from the Eastern States, I hinted my belief in the existence of still a third unrecognized species. The single plant which

* This may be found summed up, with illustrations, in the Century Dictionary, article *Nervation*.

* Bull. Torr. Club, 22: 351-361.